

Pharmacy in Ancient Persian manuscripts

Zargaran, A.; Ahmadi, S. A.;
Mohagheghzadeh, A.

Research Office for the History of
Persian Medicine,
Shiraz University of Medical Sciences,
Shiraz, Iran zargarana@sums.ac.ir
ahmadisai@sums.ac.ir
mohaghegh@sums.ac.ir

Ancient Persian civilization dates back to 10000 years ago and was ended in 637 AD (entrance Islam to Iran). Unfortunately, most of the written evidence, especially scientific manuscripts, were destroyed during history because of other nation's attacks. Although no pharmaceutical manuscripts remained from those times, some important information about pharmacy can be obtained from evidence such as religious books and literature. This evidence mainly includes inscriptions (all historical periods), Avestan (from 3000 years ago) and Sassanid manuscripts (224-637 AD). In this research, this evidence is considered and pharmaceutical information includes pharmacy and the pharmacist's importance and position in ancient Persian society and medical organization; medicinal plants and pharmaceutical formulations; and pharmaceutical tools are presented. According to the findings, importance and position of pharmacy are shown in the ancient Persian period and also some part of ancient history of pharmacy in the world can be clarified.

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